



PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY LAIRD & MATHEWS...AT \$1.00 PER YEAR.

VOLUME VII

JACKSON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

NUMBER 25.

## THE STANDARD.

OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
LAIRD & MATHEWS.

TERMS.

The paper will be sent according to order, per year, in advance, for \$1.00. If not paid within four weeks, \$1.50. These terms will be rigidly adhered to. To insure a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, all arrangements must be paid, and positive directions given to that effect. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTICE.

DR. H. ADAMS,

TROTTER'S PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE  
CITIZENS OF JACKSON AND VICINITY.

OFFICE—  
On Pearl street, next door to the Baptist Church  
June 16, 1853. 12—

DR. E. FITZGERALD,

Tenders his professional services to the citi-  
zens of Jackson and vicinity.

OFFICE—  
And Residence at the Franklin Hotel.  
Aug. 18, '53. 21—

D. A. HOFFMAN,

Physician & Surgeon.  
JACKSON, C. H., O.

Office—At D. HOFFMAN'S STORE, where he  
may at all times be found when not absent on  
professional business.  
May 15, 1851—11.

WM. S. WILLIAMS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
OAK HILL, JACKSON CO., O.

Office—At OAK HILL, where he may  
be found at all times, when not absent on pro-  
fessional business. When absent, all messages  
left at T. Lloyd Hughes' Esq. will be promptly  
attended to.  
June 23, 1853. 13—11

STANLEY & STARKEY,

ATTORNEYS

Counsellors at Law,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,  
BOUNTY LAND & EXTENSION AGENTS,  
JACKSON, OHIO.

ATTEND to the practice of their Professions,  
obtaining Pensions, buying, selling, and  
obtaining Land Warrants, selling and Leasing  
Real Estate, examining Land Titles, collection of  
claims, &c.  
All Communications from a distance must be  
Post Paid.  
Office in Public Building, up stairs.  
May 12, '53—11.

R. G. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSON, C. H., O.

Will attend the Courts in Jackson, Athens,  
Pike, Vinton and Gallia counties, and will  
attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his  
care.  
Oct. 4, 1849.—no27y1

H. S. BUNDY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Will attend the Courts in Jackson, Vinton  
Scioto and Lawrence counties, and will  
attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his  
care.  
Nov. 28, 1850.—11.

ANSELT T. HOLCOMB,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL PRACTICE in the counties of  
Jackson and Vinton.  
Vinton, Gallia Co. Sept. 30, '52.

JOSEPH BRADBURY,

Attorney at Law.

WILL PRACTICE in the counties of Jack-  
son and Vinton.  
Keyersville, Gallia Co. Sept. 30, 1852.

FLOUR STORE!

THE UNION MILLS having undergone a  
complete and thorough repair, we are now  
manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, a  
large stock of very superior

WHOLESALE AND  
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

The highest Cash price paid for Wheat and  
Hides.  
ROBINSON, SONS & CO.  
Portsmouth, June 23, 1853. 13—

W. C. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in  
Chancery.

LOGAN, HOCKING COUNTY, O.

WILL attend the Courts in Jackson, Vin-  
ton, Athens, Perry, Muskingum, Ross  
and Fairfield counties, and will give prompt at-  
tention to all business entrusted to his care.  
Will also act as general Land Agent—for the  
sale of land and the payment of taxes, &c., in  
any of the above counties.  
April 17, 1851.

R. BELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS.

ESTABLISHED IN  
NO. 10 ENTERPRISE ROW, FRONT ST.  
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

MR. R. B. TOWNSEND having purchased the  
interest of Davis & Smith in the above named  
establishment, and the present firm, under the  
former title, having taken the large and spacious  
rooms on Front street, formerly occupied by  
WALKER & ROBINSON as a Flour Store, will  
respectfully invite the attention of dealers to  
their very large stock, assuring all that they  
will sell good stock as low as any other house in  
the West.  
May 26, '53—11.

## Select Poetry.

IS IT ANY BODY'S BUSINESS.

Is it any body's business,  
If a gentleman should choose  
To wait upon a lady,  
Or to speak a little plainer,  
Or to leave at all?

That the meaning you may know,  
Is it any body's business,  
If a lady have a beau?

Is it any body's business,  
When that gentleman does call,  
Or when he leaves the lady,  
Or if he leaves at all?

Or is it necessary  
That the curtain should be drawn,  
To save from further trouble  
The outside lookers on?

Is it any body's business,  
But the lady's, if her beau  
Rides out with other ladies,  
And doesn't let her know?

Is it any body's business,  
But the gentleman's, if she  
Should accept another escort,  
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is a person on the side-walk,  
Whether great or whether small,  
Is it any body's business,  
Whether that person means to call?

Or if you see a person,  
As he's calling anywhere,  
Is it any body's business,  
What his business may be there?

The subject of our query  
Simply stated would be this—  
Is it any body's business,  
What another's business is?

If it is or if it isn't,  
We would really like to know,  
For we're certain if it isn't,  
There are some who make it so.

If it is, we'll join the rabble,  
And act the noble part  
Of the tattlers and defamers,  
Who through the public rant;  
But if not, we'll act the teacher,  
Until each meddler learns  
To mind his own concerns.

## Original.

[FOR THE JACKSON STANDARD.]

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

No. 2.

In undertaking the work of education  
at all, government, as the representative  
and agent of society, is influenced by two  
considerations; its duty to individuals,  
and its duty to society. Its duty to indi-  
viduals, is measured by their rights; its  
duty to society by its wants. Society  
wants and needs the education of every  
child, and it is the right of every child to  
receive it. The well established principle  
upon which every efficient system of  
public education is founded, clothes the  
government with authority to secure an  
education to every child. It virtually places  
government in the relation of a com-  
mon parent to all the children under its  
jurisdiction, and by assuming the relation,  
it incurs the obligations of a parent,  
among the first of which, is that of giving  
an education to the young.

If the only possible excuse for parental  
neglect in this particular, be the unavail-  
able want of means, society can never be  
exonerated from its obligation, for it al-  
ways may command the means, and it has  
no right to withhold them simply to  
relieve its purse. The true way of  
looking at the ability, to educate all the  
children of a community, is to consider  
not only the means of individuals, but  
those of society, at large. The aggregate  
property of the community constitutes  
the fund for this purpose. Popular  
education is a social want, a common  
good in which every member of society  
is interested, and should therefore be  
sustained and paid for out of the common  
purse of society, that is, by each individ-  
ual in proportion to the value of his prop-  
erty, which is in exact proportion to his  
share of the benefit enjoyed.

The right, the policy and duty of Leg-  
islative provision for the support of popu-  
lar education, have from the earliest pe-  
riod of our general government, been dis-  
tinctly and practically asserted. To  
make such provision, the aggregate prop-  
erty of community has been considered,  
as being at the disposal of government.  
In short all the children of community  
are considered as public dependents,  
as belonging to community, and the entire  
property thereof, as of a common parent  
is made responsible for their education.

It is a well conceded principle that so-  
ciety has a supreme and undoubted right  
to do whatever it pleases. Individuals  
may do whatever they choose, provided  
they do not infringe upon the rights of  
others, or violate the rules of society;  
but society may safely do what she pleases,  
being responsible to no higher pow-  
er of a human organization. Society has  
its terms of union, its articles of agree-  
ments, and every one who seeks admis-  
sion within its pale, does so on the im-  
plied condition of conformity to their  
requirements. Every man demands for his  
children the rights and privileges of citi-  
zens, and they should be fitted by appro-  
priate education for the duties of society,  
as they have no right to participation there-  
in on any other terms.

Here then we have a criterion by which  
to ascertain the nature and extent of na-  
tional education. It by no means propo-  
ses the absurd idea of educating all ex-  
actly alike. All, though endowed with  
equal rights, are not endowed with the

same abilities, and no modification of ar-  
tificial culture can ever obliterate native  
differences of capacity.

Besides all do not enjoy the same health,  
the same facilities, and to the same extent,  
the means of obtaining an education; and  
it were vain for government to try to  
place the children of the rich and poor  
on a perfect equality in this respect.

When legislation shall have done its ut-  
most in creating opportunities for the in-  
struction of all, the rich will still have the  
power in addition to this, to push the edu-  
cation of their children vastly beyond what  
is attainable by those whose parents are  
poor. The inquiry which I am concerned  
to make, is not how much education is  
desirable for every one and for society;  
but how much is absolutely essential. It  
relates not to the maximum but the min-  
imum. What kind and amount of edu-  
cation do the circumstances of society in  
the United States require, all its members  
should receive.

From these statements it is obvious that  
my investigations are to be limited to the  
elementary education which the govern-  
ment should provide for all the youth in  
its Common Schools. So far as this ex-  
tends, I have supposed it essential for po-  
litical considerations, that in the main,  
the education of all the youth should be,  
as nearly as possible alike; the point of  
divergency commencing when they leave  
the lowest grade of Public Schools; and  
what kind and amount of education does  
this criterion require? That the children  
of the nation should be taught to read,  
write and cipher answers almost univer-  
sally; and lastly to the highly fa-  
vored of towns and cities may occasionally  
be added by way of luxury, a little  
sprinkling of geography and grammar.

To suppose that this, even were it gained  
by all is a sufficient education for a self-  
governing people, might be denominated  
ludicrous, were it not too solemn an ab-  
surdity to admit of laughter. Disgrace  
to the nation stripped of its feathers,  
was quite as good a pretext for a man  
as this for national education. Accused  
as that parsimony which gives currency  
to such preposterous reasoning.

Education is something more than all  
this. Man is a threefold being, has a  
threefold nature and his education is con-  
sequently threefold also. It is the prop-  
er development and expansion of all the  
faculties of his physical, moral and intel-  
lectual nature; the cultivation of the mind,  
the body, and the soul. These faculties  
should be educated in unison, coexten-  
sively with each other, and then you have  
an educated man; a man over whose ac-  
tions, all who rejoice in the dignity of hu-  
man nature must exult, and for whom  
posterity will never have to blush.

AN EXAMINER.

## A GRAND BALL IN A COAL PIT.

"A Traveler under-ground" describes  
an entertainment which came off recently  
in an English coal mine.

"The ball-room was situated at a depth  
of nearly on thousand one hundred feet  
below the surface of the earth, and was  
in the shape of a letters L, the width be-  
ing fifteen feet, the base, twenty-two feet,  
perpendicular height forty-eight feet—  
Seats were placed on the side of said ball-  
room, the floor was dried and flagged,  
and the whole place was brilliantly illumi-  
nated with lamps and candles. The com-  
pany began to assemble and descend in  
appropriate dresses, about half past  
nine in the morning, and continued to  
arrive till one in the afternoon. The men  
engaged in the work, their wives and  
daughters, and sweethearts; several  
noble ladies with their ladies, the proprie-  
tors and agents with their ladies, and sun-  
dry friends of both sexes who had cour-  
age to avail themselves of the privilege; all  
these gradually found their way to the  
bottom of the shaft. Immediately on their  
arrival there, they proceeded to the ex-  
tremity of the drift, to the face of the  
coal (coal never has a white face, though  
it sometimes has a clean face, in mining  
language; at the face each person hewed  
a piece of coal, as a memento of the ball,  
and then returned to the ball-room. As  
soon as a sufficient number of guests had  
assembled, dancing commenced, and was  
continued, without intermission until three  
o'clock in the afternoon. No distinction  
was made among the guests, and born  
and bred ladies joined in a general dance  
with born and bred pitmen's daughters.  
All now returned in safety, and in nice,  
clean and well-lined baskets, to the up-  
per regions, delighted with the amuse-  
ments in which they had been engaged.  
A local band of miners' musicians was in  
attendance, and the pit was filled with  
music and merriment. The genial of the  
conversers were startled, and the young dan-  
dified women never looked so happy, so  
content, and so gay. Refreshments were  
not forgotten, and cold punch, malt liquor,  
and biscuits of all kinds, were dispensed  
in abundance. It was estimated that be-  
tween two and three hundred persons  
were present, and that nearly one-half of  
them were females. It must be remem-  
bered that the pit was clean, prepared, and  
had not been worked; so that no smoke  
and dust exuded from its mouth, and every  
facility was given for a comfortable,  
slow, and safe descent."

"Now Patrick," said Judge, "what do  
you say to the charge, are you guilty or  
not guilty?"

"Faith, but that's difficult for your hon-  
or to tell, let alone myself. 'Wait till I  
hear the evidence.'"

OCCUPATION.—Indolence is a deligh-  
tful but distressing state; we must be doing  
something to be happy. Action is no less  
necessary than thought, to the instinctive  
tendencies of the human frame.—Haz-  
litt.

Mr. CHAS. REEMALIN, who, with his  
family, is on a visit to his parents in Ger-  
many, is writing some very interesting  
letters to the New York Evening Post  
from one of which we clip the following,  
which shows very clearly in what a dif-  
ferent light Sunday is viewed to what it  
is generally here:

FROM THE SOUTH OF GERMANY  
August 1, 1853.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Nothing must appear stranger to an  
Englishman or to an American, than the  
peculiar out-door life of continental Eu-  
ropeans. Every city, yes, every town  
abounds with public promenades, public  
pleasure-gardens, and public resorts of  
all descriptions on hill and dale. Every  
family visits them regularly, and no part  
of society is excluded from them. Preach-  
ers, doctors, lawyers, governors and gov-  
erned, all meet there in a very republican  
way—decent clothes being the only pas-  
sport. Every evening and afternoon, Sun-  
day not excluded, finds the citizen him-  
self in some public place, drinking beer  
or wine, playing nine-pins, (not ten-pins,  
as with us), and conversing freely on all  
subjects. Several times a week the family  
participate with him, and often bands  
of music and dancing enliven the scenes.  
These amusements are very cheap. For  
instance, the other evening I visited such  
a place of public amusement in an old cas-  
tle, once the abode of proud nobles—  
now the resort of sight and enjoyment-  
loving burghers, for it affords a splendid  
view with three ladies and three children.  
We had coffee, cake, beer, cheese and  
bread, and music, plenty for all, and on  
asking for the bill it was fifty-six kreuzers,  
less than forty cents.

I stated above, that preachers, too, par-  
ticipated in this, their country's custom.  
This many of your readers may doubt, but  
it is the sober truth. Yesterday [Sun-  
day] I sat at a public hotel, between two  
preachers, and at the side of one sat his  
wife, at the side of the other his daughter.  
Both the preachers had beer before them,  
and their companions were sipping coffee.  
One preacher was smoking his cigar, the  
other his pipe. They are both orthodox  
clergymen, and I informed them that their  
colleagues in America would con-  
sider such things as derogatory to a  
preacher's character, and not recommend-  
able even in unclerical persons. They  
laughed heartily, and one of them re-  
marked, "Why, you in America must  
have revised the very Pharisees." In an  
another corner of the hall sat the great  
poet Schiller's son, (of whom more anon),  
playing, whist with three roblenmen, and  
in another were girls playing the piano  
and dancing cheerily. The preacher's  
daughter being soon one of them. How  
strange a being is man, thought I; one  
does innocently in one country what in  
another land is said to lead to immorality  
and vice, I purposely turned the conversa-  
tion on religion, and found the two preach-  
ers to be of the strictest regular Protes-  
tant sect, Lutherans.

As we rode home we passed a Catholic  
town, and near it a public pleasure gar-  
den. In it sat the Catholic chaplain, near  
a nine-pin alley, smoking and drinking,  
as unconscious, no doubt, as the Protes-  
tant preachers, of anything evil in such  
a practice. Every clerical person here  
has his wine in his cellar, and every one  
to whom I mentioned the general preva-  
lence of temperance notions among our  
clergy, shook his head; and it was to me  
a new and a very strange idea. Who is  
right? The answer may lie in geographi-  
cal and other causes, which may ac-  
count for the difference. My business is  
to state facts, and having done so, I leave  
the subject.

A minister of the Gospel, who acciden-  
tally stood by my elbow as I wrote the  
foregoing, and to whom I translated it,  
laughed heartily at the fact that this  
should be "news" to Americans. "Why,"  
said he, "all the ministers of the Gospel  
here meet regularly every week, and every  
family, at the public garden, restaurant,  
smoke there, and drink the man beer or  
wine, and the ladies and children, coffee  
or tea. Such a recreation in a public re-  
saurant is more agreeable and far cheap-  
er to us than to have our meetings at  
our own houses. Each pays his part, and  
enjoys good pure air, all are pleased,  
none dream of evil."

WHO SHALL BE HEN?—A millionaire,  
in Paris, about dying, has intimated to  
the crowds of relatives who daily swarm  
around his bed, that he would select as  
his heir any one of them who chose to  
bind himself to accompany his body to the  
vault and remain there for six months.  
During this period he engaged that a  
sumptuous repast shall be provided daily  
in the chancel house; and at the end of  
twelve months he will settle 20,000 francs  
annum on the survivor of his grave.

CHRISTIAN HUMILITY.—What virtue is  
so beautiful as Christian humility—  
Equally removed from the haughtiness of  
pride and the meanness of a debased  
spirit, it maintains a golden mean, inter-  
esting alike to men and angels. The dy-  
ing Watron, holding a first place among  
theologians and preachers, still exclaimed,  
"When I come before God, I feel myself  
like a little worm that has crawled out of  
its hole in the earth, and meets the splen-  
dor of the meridian sun. It behoves me  
to lie low in the dust before Him."

A process has been discovered in  
London by which bank-bills, charts, and  
writing of any kind, can be coated with  
a solution of gutta percha, perfectly trans-  
parent, and completely preventing fraud,  
as no alteration could be made without  
removing the gutta percha, which would  
entirely destroy it.

## GENS OF THOUGHT.

FROM TURNED-DOWN LEAVES IN OUR READING.

LOVE.—Love covers a multitude of  
sins. When a scar cannot be taken a-  
way, the next kind office is to hide it—  
Love is never so blind as when it is to spy  
faults.—South.

HONOR.—The Athenians erected a large  
statue of Esop, and placed him, though  
a slave, on a lasting pedestal, to show  
that the way to honor lies open indiffer-  
ently to all.—Phadrus.

FAME.—If a man do not erect in this  
age his own tomb ere he dies, he shall live  
no longer in monument than the bell  
rings, and the widow weeps.—Shak-  
speare.

AGE.—There cannot live a more un-  
happy creature than an ill-natured old  
man, who is neither capable of receiving  
pleasures, nor sensible of doing them to  
others.—Sir W. Temple.

PLEASURE.—Mental pleasures never  
elude; unlike those of the body, they are in-  
creased by repetition, approved of by  
reflection, and strengthened by enjoy-  
ment.—Cotton.

PRESENTS.—When thou makest pres-  
ents, let them be of such things as will  
last long; to the end they may be in some  
sort immortal, and may frequently re-  
fresh the memory of the receiver.—Ful-  
ter.

CHRISTIANITY.—If ever Christianity  
appears in its power, it is when it erects  
its trophies upon the tomb; when it takes  
up its votaries where the world leaves  
them; and fills the breach with immortal  
hope in dying moments.—R. Hall.

DRESS.—Next to clothes being fine,  
they should be well made, and worn easi-  
ly; for a man is only the less genteel  
for a fine coat, if in wearing it, he shows  
a regard for it, and is not as easy in it  
as if it was a plain one.—Chesterfield.

DRUNKENNESS.—Some of the domestic  
evils of drunkenness are houses without  
windows, gardens without fences, fields  
without tillage, barns without roofs, chil-  
dren without clothing, principles, morals  
or manners.—Franklin.

INJURY.—An injury unanswered in  
time grows weary of its self, and dies a-  
way in an involuntary remorse. In bad  
dispositions, capable of no restraint but  
fear, it has a different effect—the silent  
digestion of one wrong provokes a sec-  
ond.—Sterne.

SOUL.—We may compare the soul to  
linen cloth; it must be first washed to take  
off its native hue and color, and to make  
it white; and afterwards it must be ever  
and anon washed to preserve it white—  
South.

KINDNESS.—Life is made up, not of  
great sacrifices or duties, but of little  
things, in which smiles and kindness, and  
small obligations, given habitually, are  
what win and preserve the heart, and se-  
cure comfort.—Sir H. Davy.

HOW DEACON SMITH COURTED THE  
WIDOW.—The Deacon's wagon stepped  
one morning before Widow Jones' door,  
and he gave the usual country sign that  
he wanted some-body in the house by drop-  
ping the reins and sitting double, with his  
elbows on his knees. Out tripped the wid-  
ow, lively as a cricket, with a tremen-  
dous black ribbon on her snow-white cap,  
"Good morning" was said on both sides,  
and the widow waited for what was fur-  
ther to be said.

"Well Ma'am Jones, perhaps you  
don't want to sell one of your cows, now  
for nothing, any way, do you?"

"Well, there Mister Smith, you couldn't  
have spoke my mind better. A poor, lone  
woman like me does not know what to do  
with so many creatures, and should be  
glad to trade if we can fix it."

"So they adjourned to the meadow.—  
Deacon Smith looked at Roan—then at  
the widow—at Brindle—then at the wid-  
ow—at the Downing cow—then at the  
widow again—and so on through the  
whole forty. The same call was made  
every day for a week, but the deacon  
could not decide what cow he wanted.—  
At length on Saturday, when the Widow  
Jones was in a hurry to get through her  
baking for Sunday—and had "ever so  
much to do in the house," as all farmers'  
wives and widows have on Saturday, she  
was a little impatient. Deacon Smith was  
as irresolute as ever:

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty  
fair creature," said he, "but—" he stop-  
ped to glance at the widow's face—and  
then walked round her—not the widow—  
but the cow.

"That 'ere short horn Durham cow is  
is not a bad looking beast, but I don't  
know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew before the  
late Mr. Jones bought her of Major Jack  
Downing." Here he sighed at the allusion  
to the late Mr. Jones; she sighed, and  
both looked at each other. It was a high-  
ly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and  
so is Brindle—but I have known better."

A long stare succeeded his speech—the  
pause was getting awkward—and at last  
Mrs Jones broke out:

"Lord! Mr. Smith if I'm the cow you  
want, do say so!"

The intentions of the Deacon and the  
widow Jones were published next day.

ROMAN MODE OF COLLECTING DEBTS.—  
When a man refuses to pay a debt among  
the Mormons, they send three officers  
called *whittlers*, who take their station in  
front of the debtor's house, each with a  
jack-knife and a bundle of sticks, and  
whittle away, day after day, till the delin-  
quent knocks under. It is said that the  
remedy seldom fails.

There's nothing in a name, as Snooks  
said to Skeezicks.

## WHO WAS THE GENTLEMAN

"Please, sir, don't push so."

It was in endeavoring to penetrate to the  
dense crowd that nearly filled the audi-  
ence and blocked up the doorway after  
one of our popular lectures, that this ex-  
clamation met my attention, it proceeded  
from a little girl of not more than ten  
years, who, hemmed by the wall on one  
side and the crowd on the other, was  
vainly endeavoring to extricate her-  
self.

The person addressed paid no atten-  
tion to the entreaties of the little one but  
pushed on toward the door.

"Look here, sir," exclaimed a man  
whose coarse apparel, sturdy frame, and  
toll-em-brown hands contrasted strongly  
with the delicately-gloved fingers, curling  
locks and expensive broadcloth of the  
former. "Look, here, sir, you're a jam-  
ming that little gal's bonnet all to smash,  
with them elbows of yours."

"Can't help that," gruffly replied the  
individual addressed: "I look to number  
one."

"You take care of number one, do  
you?—Wal, that's all fair; so do I, re-  
plied the honest countryman; and with  
these words he took the little girl in his  
arms, and placing his broad shoulders a-  
gainst the slight form of the latter, he  
sent him through the crowd, down the  
steplanding him with rather more haste  
than dignity in the street below.